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Summary of Late War News

The censorship has been very greatly loosened up the past few days and much authentic and up to the minute war news is coming through.

The tide of battle has turned and the German army is fleeing in disorder from France, abandoning wounded, guns, ammunition and supplies of all kinds in their haste. Many thousands of prisoners have been captured by the allies.

GERMAN SIEGE GUNS WON AT NAMUR.

London, Sept. 12.—The remnants of the Namur garrison have arrived bringing a report which explains to some extent why a stronghold so nearly impregnable fell.

Of 26,000 men in the forest encircling Namur, 12,000 have returned to Belgium, making the Belgian losses at Namur, killed and missing, 4,000. It seems that in the fog the Germans finally got their new siege guns into play, with which they could concentrate their fire on a single point of the Namur defenses. The guns were at a minimum distance of three miles from the Belgian trenches and consequently outranged the Belgian guns.

"Without troubling the forts," said one of the survivors, "the Germans first centered their rain of steel upon our entrenchments. For ten hours our brave young fellows stood the terrible ordeal, unable to fire a shot in return. Any man risking his head above the fire swept ramparts had it blown off. Lying out on our stomachs all we could do was to wait for the firing to end. Whole regiments were decimated. The loss among our officers was terrible."

Meanwhile many German guns had been turned on the forts, especially Mazeret and Marcheban. The men in them, armed with guns of much smaller calibre than the Germans could offer but little resistance. Mazeret in fact, fired only about 10 shots while receiving no less than 1,200 shots at the rate of 20 a minute.

"At Marcheban 75 men perished at the batteries and both forts soon surrendered. The other works, however, were still holding out when the enemy left town. So much confidence had been placed in Michel that his staff's ability to hold the German army that it was wondered why he had failed."

"No provision had been made for the destruction of the stores and all of them, together with the fortress artillery and most of the field artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. At the cadet school alone was a store of 3,000,000 rounds."

"The ambulance corps was a heavy sufferer through lack of organization, losing 150 out of 600 men. Many of our sick and wounded were left behind in Namur, but such as could be moved were got through to the French lines and eventually were transferred to French hospitals."

"On the retreat the narrow road was choked with men, horses and vehicles. Of our enormous park of motor cars only two were saved for the Germans entered the town close on our heels."

"We were doomed to disappointment after disappointment. The French had been expected to fall back and could only send us two regiments. These bravely fought their way to us, joining us in greatly reduced numbers not far from Namur. Our general staff believed that the destruction of the bridge at Jambes would cover our retreat, but the Germans, moving rapidly, overtook our retreat near Bois de Villiers, six miles from Namur."

where, their guns made a clean sweep of several motor cars filled with Belgian officers. At last we cut our way through but at a terrible loss.

"There the Eighth and Thirtieth regiments especially distinguished themselves. They lost nearly half their officers. One of our commissariat trains fell into the hands of the enemy."

"Our troops continued their retreat, ever pursued, ever harassed. Moreover, we tumbled right into the path of the French retreat from Charleroi, and it was not till we met Philippeville that our troops were pulled together again and reformed."

"The next day and the day after our retreat was executed in good order. At Namur we were met with a spy army and they offered to give us shelter."

GREAT DISASTER HAS OVERTAKEN US, SAYS GERMAN GENERAL.

London, Sept. 12.—In a dispatch dated in France Sept. 9, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent begins the following description of the German retreat: "At last they are fairly on the run, utterly routed at the centre, defeated and demoralized on both flanks. A great coup has fallen. There will be no siege of Paris. The government can retreat at once. Tomorrow the enemy will be many miles from the capital and their only anxiety will be to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers. They are retreating by the roads along which they marched in triumph a week or two ago. The remnants of their cavalry has been destroyed. They have lost guns and ammunition. They are surrendering in large bodies."

"Two trainloads of prisoners left this morning. We are badly in need of horses and supplies. This wireless message was intercepted on its way to Berlin. It will want more than horses to carry them safely across the frontier."

"It will be a miracle if any of them get home again," said an officer of the flying corps, as I passed in the road last night. I tried to sleep in a bed that a German general had slept in 24 hours before. His last words to his officers as he hurried away were: "A great disaster has overtaken us."

The good dame who keeps the hotel in which was the headquarters of the German cavalry from Saturday to Monday under German, but she was careful to erase the fact from her welcome guests.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY DECLARE BLOCKADE IN NORTH SEA.

London, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that Britain may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions, however, naval strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant mines. Such action would limit the commerce of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, cutting off Germany's source of food supply.

The British officials say there is abundant evidence that mine layers have operated under neutral flags and that it is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

In the house of lords, Baron Wimborne announced on behalf of the admiralty that any person caught laying mines under a neutral flag will be court-martialed. The Earl of Camperdown, formerly head of the admiralty, described the alleged placing of mines as "indiscriminate murder."

King's Message to Dominions

London, Sept. 9.—The official information bureau today gave out a message from King George to the British overseas Dominions and crown colonies. It is as follows:

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire at home and overseas have worked with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and peace of mankind."

"The calamitous conflict is not of my making. My voice has been raised throughout upon the side of peace. My ministers earnestly strove to allay the cause of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when a defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to the destruction of the liberties of my Empire and mankind."

"I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision."

"Parliament, regard for a treaty of faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples in the common heritage of Great Britain and of the Empire. My people in the self-governing Dominions have shown beyond all doubts that they wholeheartedly endorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the greatest efforts and bear the greatest sacrifices which the present conflict entails. The full measure of the loyalty which they have placed their lives and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show the world that my people overseas are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end."

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the Empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all British troops and undertaken the important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the greatest value to the Empire. Newfoundland has doubled its number of the branch of the Royal Naval Reserve and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial governments of Canada, large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way for use both by my naval and military forces, and for the relief of distress in India."

In the house of commons, this afternoon, C. Roberts, one of the under secretaries of the colonial department, read a message from the Viceroy of India, which said that the rulers of the Indian native states, nearly 700 in number, had with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire with personal offers of services as well as the resources of their states."

One Indian chief, the Viceroy said, has demanded the right to render military service along with his nephew, a youth of sixteen, who is now with the expeditionary force. Offers of troops, horses, money and even jewels had rolled in, the Viceroy said. The Dalai Lama of Tibet had offered a thousand soldiers to aid the Empire, and thousands of Lamas were praying daily for the success of the British forces and for the repose of the souls of the dead. In addition to sending men and money, some of the native rulers of India are equipping a hospital ship."

The house was deeply moved by this message and its reading was greeted with cheers. Lord Roberts said that in addition to the gift of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhopal had contributed large sums of money and provided thousands of horses as reinforcements. Maharaja Rana offered his troops and treasure, even his privately owned jewelry for the service of the King and Emperor. Maharaja Holkar of Indore, made a gift of all the horses in the army of his state."

A similar desire to help the government was received from committees representing groups of political and social organizations of all classes and creeds. Those who are at present in Europe, like the Gackler of Baroda, have placed the whole resources of their states at the command of the British government."

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SAVAGES WHO DARE TO INVOKE THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Temps prints an account of an interview given to a French newspaper man in Rome by Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, in which His Eminence paints a picture of the miseries suffered by his unhappy country as a result of the German invasion.

"I do not know how I ever managed to arrive here," said the cardinal, "I could shut my eyes without seeing again the bodies of Belgians, desolated towns and villages, and blood everywhere. I wanted to stay among my priests and remain with the holocaust of innocent victims of the savagery of the Germans. I called my chapter together and was urged that my first duty was to go to Rome."

"As I travelled through Belgium the spectacle of its unhappiness seemed to draw me back to my devastated Malines, to the side of my king and the suffragan of Liege—today a hostage, tomorrow perhaps a martyr. All along the route I could see the buried human bodies mingled with carcasses of horses. I could recognize some of the faces. Here lay one of my young fellow students and there was a fine young fellow whom I had known."

"What has taken place in Belgium is not war—it is the outcome of hate. The Germans are taking their revenge for the stigmas attached to them as the violators of neutral territory. They imagine history, terrified by their orgy of blood, will forget their shameful infraction of a treaty—these savages who dare at every step to invoke the name of God, and not only attack harmless creatures but wage war even against the divinity."

In undressed towns after having bombed the houses they have given the churches to the flames and have used the wooden statues on the altars as torches to light them to their deeds of blood. In Malines a peaceable, undressed town, they made a target of the church of St. Rombold. Louvain has been turned by the Germans under the pretext that the inhabitants fired on the soldiers; but as this time when the holidays have emptied the universities there would not be so many soldiers in the town, which is mostly populated by priests, old housekeepers and widows."

These bomb carrying German savages wanted to strike at the head of Belgium. They wished to run to the ground Belgium's intellectual capital, throwing into the flames alike the contents of laboratories and libraries."

The German deeds in Belgium

have nothing to do with war, either in the old days of chivalry or in the modern and scientific form; it is an eruption of barbarism into a prosperous, honest and industrious country. It is a blind ebullition of rage against God, against his temples, against art, sacred or secular, and still more against God in the persons of helpless women and children."

"When the lake of blood left by the Germans in Belgium has dried up it will be necessary to look for a slab of stone large enough to record these crimes against the rights alike of heaven and humanity."

"But I do not wish to lose hope. Belgium is brave; she will rise from her bed of ashes and I shall see the resurrection from the tomb where I shall soon be laid."

BRITISH AND GERMANS FIGHTING IN AFRICA

London, Sept. 10.—There has been some sharp fighting between the British and Germans in Africa. This is indicated by the list of casualties issued tonight. In the Cameroons (Kamerun), a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa, three officers were killed, four were wounded and four were among the missing.

British troops have met and defeated a German force of 400 which entered Nyassaland, British Central Africa, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau, which adds: The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two field and two machine guns. The loss among the rank and file has not been ascertained, but was heavy. The British lost among the whites was four killed, and several wounded. The loss among the rank and file not ascertained.

On Sept. 9 a British force advanced against the Germans, who, however, crowded them, and attacked the British station at Caronga (on the northwest shore of Lake Nyassa at the terminus of the Stevenson road) which was defended by an officer, fifty African riflemen, the police and eight civilians.

After three hours' resistance a column arrived from the British force and drove the enemy off. Later the main force came up and after a day's fighting, in which the Germans fought with great determination and had to be dislodged by repeated bayonet charges, drove the enemy toward the Songwa river. The British were then instructed to continue the pursuit."

RUSSIAN AVIATOR DIES IN DARING FEAT

London, Sept. 9.—Captain Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators, and the first of his countrymen to loop the loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says a Petrograd despatch to Reuters.

According to a report from the front, Capt. Nesteroff was returning from an aerial reconnaissance when he saw the Austrian aeroplane. The Russian aviator immediately changed the direction of his machine and headed straight for that of the Austrian at full speed, and although he must have known well that victory by such tactics could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines which plunged to the earth, the two aviators meeting instant death."

DATE OF THANKSGIVING OCTOBER 12

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Thanksgiving Day will not be celebrated on Thursday, October 8, as officially announced yesterday, but on the following Monday, October 12.

Women's Patriotic League

That the ladies of Lacombe are as patriotic as their sisters in any part of the empire was fully demonstrated at the meeting in Masonic Hall on Friday evening. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the hall was filled with ladies eager to do something for the cause.

The mayor occupied the chair and splendid addresses were given by the clergymen of the town.

It was decided to form an organization to be known as "The Lacombe Women's Patriotic League." Fifty-five joined on the spot, and many more have signified their intention of joining. Mrs. Day was chosen president, Mrs. Peter Talbot treasurer, and Mrs. Tetter secretary.

The object of the league is to do all in its power to help those who are so nobly offering their lives to fight our country's battles, and also to aid in any cases of need and distress in our own town and surrounding district.

The membership fee was placed at twenty-five cents and monthly dues at ten cents, but if anyone feels like giving more it would be greatly appreciated, for the sooner there are funds available the sooner our materials be purchased to begin the work on hospital and soldiers' supplies.

The league will hold its general meetings monthly in Masonic Hall, which the Masons have kindly placed at their disposal. All sewing and knitting meetings will be in the homes of the various members. Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. Halpin have undertaken to organize branches for the unmarried ladies and school girls, so that all may have an opportunity to help.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL LOOK AFTER PREMIUMS.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—At the offices of six life insurance companies yesterday the announcement was made that volunteers to the expeditionary forces need not worry about lapse of premiums on their policies. The premiums will be charged as loans against the policies, it was stated. The companies that made this announcement are—Canada Life Assurance, Confederation Life Assurance, Royal Guardian, Sun Life, Mutual Life and Manufacturers' Life.

POPE URGES PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, this evening publishes a pastoral letter from Pope Benedict in the form of an encyclical to the episcopacy of the world. It contained the program for the pontificate of Pope Benedict which, summarized, calls for renewed efforts to spread religion throughout the world and urge peace and brotherhood among peoples and nations in fear of God.

LEGISLATURE TO MEET OCTOBER 1

Edmonton, Sept. 11.—The opening of the provincial legislature has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, October 7.

Che Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

GERMANS HATE ENGLAND AS WORLD POWER

The following remarkable letter has been addressed by A. S. to the Editor of The London Times:

"There is a general tendency to lay all the blame for this international catywn on the infatuation of the German Kaiser. It has been a most remarkable factor, but to ignore others would be neither just nor wise. Sir Valentine Chirol has well reminded us of the German intellectuals who have so powerfully fostered German ambitions and preached aggression. With your permission, I will go further, and point out that the Kaiser and his advisers have had the German people behind them to an extent that is not understood. One must know Germany well to understand it. My acquaintance with that country and its people has been long and varied, and in some respects intimate. I was living there when the war of 1870 broke out, and had the experience of travelling through the country from the Lake of Constance to the Belgian frontier in the first few weeks of the war. I was living there again when the Kaiser came to the throne, and had excellent facilities for following the strange intrigues carried on around his late lamented father's deathbed. I witnessed the outburst of anti-British feeling then, and many years later heard echoes of the much more violent one in connection with the South African war. I have watched the transformation of Germany from a poor to a rich country. I have travelled from Basel to Ypres, and from Tetschen to Bremen. I have many friends and correspondents there. Now, excluding the military element, which desires war for its own sake, the attitude of the people is this: Neither the commercial nor the working classes have desired war. They have shrunk from it, not on principle, but for practical reasons, because it would disturb their comfort. And there is in the German quite friendly towards Englishmen."

"So far I entirely agree with the accepted views among those who have some knowledge of Germany. But underneath this peaceable and friendly surface lies a deep and general animosity towards Englishmen. There is no class in Germany which would not rejoice at England's humiliation."

"I have seen this feeling come to the surface in the most friendly company, and among those who have the closest ties with England, and who were entertaining Englishmen with kindness and generous hospitality. It is not individual Englishmen whom German dislike, but England as a power. At the same time they despise her as they do all other nations. They believe that England is played out industrially, commercially and politically, and even nautically—in a military capacity she has long ceased to count, and they yearn to seize her heritage, provided that it can be done at a small cost. They have confidently counted on it, and a few years ago the Kaiser was generally accused of being too friendly towards England."

The truth is that the Germans have undergone a moral transformation since the last war commensurate with their material expansion. They were then poor, with modest pretensions. When the war broke out thousands fled to Switzerland for fear of the French. I witnessed their flight, which so overtaxed the railway and hotel accommodation that hundreds slept out in the open."

"The war turned the heads of the military, and filled them with an indescribable arrogance; but economically Germany was still a comparatively poor and modest country. During the last 20 years, however, their enormous industrial and commercial expansion, the growth of population, power, wealth, and the creation of a great mercantile mar-

ine and a great navy have imbued the nation with the same arrogance. From top to bottom it has been suffering from swollen head, and the Kaiser's case is not singular, but typical."

"Years ago commercial and peaceful Germans assured me that the country was strong enough to fight France and Russia together and quite ready to do it. The attempt of today is a fulfilment of a general and familiar plan."

"Our own participation was not part of the plan; it is one of the many miscalculations. We were to have been tackled later, when France and Russia were disposed of, and the achievement of the German arms was to have been crowned by wresting from us the command of the sea."

"Were that program successful, its conductor would be acclaimed by the entire world as the saviour of the whole nation. Its failure, now certain, will provoke a tremendous re-action, in which that unhappy man will be overwhelmed by the popular fury. He is to blame, but so are all who would have welcomed success. It is the failure they will resent, not the intention."

THE GOAL AHEAD.

The letter of Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, to his constituents in Berwick upon the present situation in Europe is a welcome document. Like every statement issued by Sir Edward, it is based to the point, and the evidence of being the well reasoned and definitely determined policy of the British government. Passing by that portion of the letter which deals with the great obligations and heavy motives which absolutely impelled Britain to reluctantly enter into the struggle, we call attention to Sir Edward Grey's announcement of what the struggle has really resolved itself into, viz., a fight against the accused militarism which Germany has forced upon Europe. Sir Edward says:

"The progress of the war has revealed what the real motive thing German militarism is. It is against German militarism that we must fight. The whole of western Europe would fall under it. Germany should be successful in this war, but it is a result of the war, the independence and integrity of the smaller European states can be secured and western Europe liberated from the menace of German militarism and the German people itself freed from that militarism for it is not the German people but Prussian militarism which has driven Germany and Europe into war—militarism can be overcome then indeed, there will be a brighter and freer day for Europe which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war entails."

In these few sentences there are some weighty declarations of British policy, and when the hour of victory comes, as it is positively certain to come, let us hope that Sir Edward Grey's hands are upheld by not only a united British empire but by the united forces of all the nations now engaged with her in the conflict. Death to militarism, the keynote of the announcement means delivery from a species of slavery which has, by reason of ruthless German ambition, grasped practically the whole continent of Europe in its clutches of fear, and the gaining of such an object is priceless beyond even the awful toll of human life which its accomplishment demands. Sir Edward does not hesitate to indicate the means which, in his mind, must be adopted to be effective in the destruction of this grim waged vampire, whose business for years has been the sucking of the blood of the nations. Prussia must be shorn of its power; her army and navy scattered to the winds, and the smaller states, which she has controlled and dominated in the pursuit of her evil mission, must be given their independence and integrity; and it must be the business of Britain and her allies to see to it that that independence and integrity are protected and maintained for all time. In other words, the German empire in Europe, now an organized menace to free citizenship and the enjoyment of peace undisturbed by the clatter of preparation for war, must be dismembered, and her power for the working of evil removed and destroyed. In all Europe the ac-

complishment of such a purpose would be the dawn of a happy day, and to the people upon the whole continent will the benefits be so real and important as to the people of Germany themselves, who will then be enabled to discover that under the rule of the Kaiser and his consuming militarists they have endured, rather than enjoyed, the conditions by which they have been surrounded and the methods by which they have been governed."

NATIONAL HONOR.

It is pleasant reading to find such an appreciative reference to Britain's position from an American source as that contained in a recent issue of The Detroit News, which says:

"A little while ago a large number of Americans were sneering at our government because it thought it ought to keep faith with Great Britain—in a little binding whatever concerning the Panama Canal. This was called trucking to England, howling down to crows and boobies. It was said that Great Britain would pretty soon throw the books into us. If she got the chance, and that all this talk about 'national honor' was hoax, anyway. Honor between nations? Pooh!"

"Well, just the other day a question of national honor was put up to Great Britain. It didn't concern a cent or two one way or another on a ton of freight. It concerned the lives of men, the expenditure of millions of pounds of money—it meant the casting of the Empire into the scorching pot of war as a precious stake. Great Britain had given her promise—her promise—no more binding whatever concerning the Panama Canal. And one night she promised to her—that in the event of trouble she would stand by one of her neighbors. For a moment cautious statesmen considered how to back out of that promise. But other statesmen cried, 'Great Britain go back on her word! Every nation on the earth would forever distrust us if we did that.' Then the people took up the cry, 'England keeps her promise.' And one night under the sea came the message to a distraught people, 'England will keep her promise.'"

"There is such a thing as national honor, and it is a good thing to keep bright and untarnished."

RUSSIANS SAY THAT KAISER IS INSANE

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—German prisoners say the speech delivered by Emperor William to the troops on their departure for the front was of a character which the press is forbidden to publish. The text appears to have been as follows:

"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me, as German Emperor the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon. His sword and His vice-regent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers."

Russian newspapers remark that his speech goes far to prove that the German Emperor is suffering from a familiar form of insanity known as "mania graziola."

REVOKE GERMAN PATENTS.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—That Canadian manufacturers and business men intend to take every advantage of present conditions engendered by the war, in order to foster industry and wipe out the present depression is evident from the multitude of inquiries protracted in the department of trade and commerce.

These inquiries include requests for information as to how manufacturing concerns whose factories are now inactive may once again start their wheels moving.

The department has compiled statistics giving the imports from Germany to Canada in former years, and the exports from Germany to other countries to which access is now cut off to Germany, but still open to Canada. It is pointed out that now is the time to capture the foreign and home markets. It is pointed out further that German patents issued by Canada may be revoked at an early day and that in many cases such patents may be pre-empted by Canadian concerns. It is hoped

that the coming fall and winter may see the establishment of many new industries in Canada, the reopening of many factories and a big relief to the unemployed.

ITALY THINKS ALLIES CHANCES BETTER

Rome, Sept. 9.—Italian opinion is now inclined to the view that the chance of victory for the triple entente powers have been improved by recent events.

Military writers express the belief that Austria may try to make peace for herself, leaving Germany isolated. Great importance is attached to the declaration of the entente powers not to make peace separately.

A growing Francophile agitation, it is admitted by the Austrian press, is now manifest in Roumania, as was the case in 1870. The same sentiment is said to be spreading in Spain. The Spanish ambassador here, however, denies the report of Spanish intervention in behalf of the allies.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter, except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914. J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Officers.



How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

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Munro's V. O. H.
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Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.

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No Change In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of tea. This company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely.

P. S. In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

Blue Ribbon, Limited

Winnipeg — Edmonton — Calgary

BOLD JOURNEY BY SUBMARINE INTO HARBOUR OF THE ENEMY

Hull, England, Sept. 7.—Early last week destroyers and submarines of the British fleet, by close surveillance, discovered a passage between the mines which German destroyers used in coming to the North Sea. With that information a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships.

When the operation was completed the British vessels returned to their base with the exception of one submarine. There was much anxiety as to the fate of this vessel, and on nearly a day past without news of it the fleet began to conclude that she had been lost. Just as this fear began to be viewed as a certainty, the submarine came calmly into the midst of the fleet and asked to be replenished.

Excitement among the blue-jackets at the return of the wanderer reached every ship. Questions on every lip were: "Where has she been and what has she been doing?"

Explanation was soon forthcoming, and all who heard it were thrilled at the daring feat accomplished by the commander and crew.

The submarine actually penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic-stricken, in the midst of which the submarine went to sleep on the bottom of the harbor. For hours the ship and crew remained there, the harbor being trawled, but fortunately not passing over her. As soon as she considered it was safe, the commander gave the order to proceed out of the German harbor, the submarine returning across the North Sea without mishap.

PASSENGER LINER IS SUNK BY MINE

London, Sept. 8.—The Wilson passenger liner, Runo, with six hundred passengers on board, struck a mine in the North Sea and was sunk yesterday afternoon. All of the crew and passengers, with the exception of about twenty Russian refugees, were saved.

The Runo sailed from Hull for Archangel yesterday and fouled the mine about forty miles off Shields at 4:35 o'clock. The rescues were made by fishing trawlers. A member of the crew of one of the trawlers said he heard a report and saw the Runo rise in the water and then settle by the head, until the forepart of the ship was awash. She remained in this position long enough to enable her small boats and the trawlers to pick up the survivors, 200 of whom were landed at Hull.

The fishing trawler, Prince Victor, picked up 22 persons in the water who were clinging to a capsized boat. The trawler crew saw the others drown. The mate of the Prince Victor was lowered over the side of the fishing boat by lines and thus helped in the work of rescue.

IS TURKEY AT WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN?

Washington, Sept. 7.—The stranding of the British cruiser Warrior was reported to the German embassy today, in a wireless message from Berlin. The message read:

"British cruiser Warrior stranded, probably as a result of fight with cruiser Goeben, while escaping from the Bosphorus."

The Goeben is a German vessel, which, with the Breslau, escaped from British pursuers at the time the war began, and sought refuge in the Dardanelles. Later the ships were said to have been sold to the Turkish government. Diplomats were at a loss to explain the Berlin message. They believed it impossible that the Warrior could have been attempting to escape from the Bosphorus, as Turkey has mined the straits and the ships would not have entered. Had the Goeben been allowed to go out and engage the Warrior, it was said, it would be a direct violation of neutrality by the Turkish government, as the ship still flies the German flag, and virtually a declaration of war on the allies.

flag it would have been an act of war.

No indication that Turkey has declared war was received from other sources. A message from Constantinople today to a Russian fleet, Turkish ambassador, contained no mention of the Warrior, and the ambassador said it conclusively proved that no declaration of war had been made, though he did not give out the text.

British officials here were keenly interested in the Berlin report, although it aroused no surprise. Great Britain has been expecting a declaration of war from Turkey, it is said, for many days. The embassy, however, had no official information as to the Warrior.

THOUSANDS IN BRITAIN ARE FLOCKING TO COLORS

London, Sept. 6.—Calm, methodical and unobtrusive, Britain is slow to arouse its getting into a passion, which is carrying the nation to a point of restless determination to defeat the Germans. The glorious gallant fight the British forces have been making to stem the German flood toward Paris has touched the country's imagination, aroused the martial spirit and caused a rush to the colors.

Hitherto the country has not seemed to realize the full extent of the events across the channel and as in the South African war it has taken a bit of pounding of their own legs to bring the people to a just patriotic anger which the situation demands. Now they have reached that point.

The recruiting of the last three days has probably been greater than it was during the last fortnight. Today the recruiting stations were overwhelmed by hundreds of men, who stood in waiting lines. It is reported that 20,000 men have been accepted in the last three days.

It is a glorious uprising of the whole nation, which has come to fully realize the necessity of not only clearing the seas of the enemy's ships, but also of the allies on land as well. With this condition prevailing, Lord Kitchener will find it possible to send a fresh regiment to the front every day.

The Russian advance is highly encouraging, and it is considered impossible that Germany can long stand such tremendous sacrifices of men as she has been undergoing since the war began.

AUSTRIANS ARE SHOWING SIGNS OF GENERAL RETREAT

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers published a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there were signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the rivers Bug and Vistula.

The fortress of Przemyśl and Jaroslau on the river San, and Czankow on the Vistula river, are the only obstacles the Austrians now have to prevent the Russian advance.

(Przemyśl is a strongly fortified military camp west of Lemberg with 42 forts, and 40,000 men who have been reinforced by the soldiers who escaped from Lemberg and Poland.)

London, Sept. 8.—British hopes in the final result in the great battle now being waged along a front of some 160 miles from roughly speaking, Paris to Verdun, run extremely high. From excellent authority a well-informed correspondent understands that numerical superiority which hitherto has been so great an asset in German calculations, no longer exists, and that in fact the allied forces are equal to, if not somewhat superior, to the German armies.

MILLIONS ENGAGED IN GIGANTIC BATTLE TO EAST OF PARIS

Paris, Sept. 8.—Accounts of wounded soldiers who reached Paris, and the Russian advance, indicate that the result of three days fighting in the Champagne country has been more favorable for the allies than at first supposed.

They say the German losses in killed were enormous, and that a great number of prisoners were taken. One French officer estimates the prisoners at 30,000. The Champagne districts include parts of the departments of Marne, Aube and Haute Marne.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The battle which is proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. The military authorities decline to give any indication of the number of men engaged, but thousands are participating on both sides.

According to those who are in position to obtain authentic information, the casualties have been so great that the Germans have requested an armistice of twenty-four hours. The armistice was refused with the response: "We give you that time to get out of France."

An official communication issued by the war office shows that the Germans, while retreating before the allies, have offered the sternest resistance, delivering several fierce but unsuccessful counter attacks.

The fighting today extended along both the Ourcq and Marne rivers. In the latter region the British forces have engaged in a strong offensive movement in unulating country. The progress of the allies has been exceedingly difficult.

In the center of the allied line several further encounters have occurred, the two opposite forces ending the day with varying fortunes, which, however, are regarded as more favorable to the allies than to their adversaries.

HAVE ALLIES FORCES BEEN JOINED BY RUSSIAN ARMY BROUGHT THROUGH BRITAIN

New York, Sept. 3.—A Russian army of 73,000 men transported from Archangel, in the north of Russia, was landed at Aberdeen on the coast of Scotland, on August 27 and were conveyed on several trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, Belgium, according to officers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, which reached here tonight from Liverpool.

Every precaution was taken by the Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that foreign soldiers were being transported to England from becoming known, and the service on the coast railway lines was suspended during the seventeen hours the troop trains were on their journey.

The passengers said that the trip of the Russian troops from Archangel to Aberdeen occupied three days. It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements, that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them, and that the combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

This may explain a New York despatch of Tuesday from London that censorship was suddenly tightened at noon without warning, and that numerous despatches relating to operations in France and Belgium were held up by the government's orders.

25,000 INDIANS ARE IMPERILED BY WAR SITUATION

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—It is stated here that upward of 25,000 Indians, living all the way from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the coast of British Columbia, are so vitally affected by the war that their very existence is imperiled and that numerous despatches relating to operations in France and Belgium were held up by the government's orders.

The Hudson's Bay Company has been in communication with the Indian department for some days past, asking that government measures be taken for the care and protection of the northern Indians during the coming winter. The company explains that owing to the present uncertainty of conditions so far as the fur market is concerned, the trading concerns, including itself, Revillon Freres, and the independent companies, will be unable to make the usual advance of supplies, etc., which in past years has enabled the Indians of the north to go forth into the wilderness and do the winter's trapping, whereby they can make

sufficient not only to pay their debts to the company, but to keep themselves and families over summer. As a consequence, it is estimated that over 25,000 Indians will be affected and deprived of their means of livelihood. The fur companies claim that, owing to the war they have no market for their present surplus.

VIRGIN PIERONNE

The name of Pionne, near which city General Zou won the victory, is familiar to all readers of "Quentin Durward." But its name was notable in French history ages before the epoch of Louis the Crafty and Charles the Bold. It was one of the strong places of the medieval kingdom of Vermandois, which in the early Middle Ages, before its annexation to the French crown-domains, was one of the most powerful of the feudal states of France. It was in the castle at Pionne, in 929—nearly a thousand years ago—that King Charles the Simple died, the prisoner of Herbert II, Earl of Vermandois (having gained his opprobrious cognomen from his habit of keeping his word—a habit unusual in that age, exciting as much surprise as among the statesmen of Germany today). It was in the same fortress that Charles the Bold, detained Louis XI in 1468; an incident introduced by Scott in "Quentin Durward." For a thousand years, or so, Pionne maintained the proud name of a "virgin city," for although frequently besieged she was never taken until the nineteenth century.

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Milton Switzer, who has been in Calgary for the past four months, is here for a week's visit, after which he will go to Edmonton to take up the pharmaceutical course at the Provincial University.

October 25th will be the date of the anniversary of the Methodist church. Rev. F. W. Locke, of Calgary, will be the special preacher for that occasion. On the Monday following there will be the usual chicken supper and concert.

A band of Gypsies pitched camp down by the stock yards the first of the week, and Tuesday morning started in to work the town. But Constable Miller quickly convinced them that this was not a healthy town for their line of business and they moved on in search of greener pastures and easier picking.

A grand Harvest Ball will be held in the Comet Theatre, under the auspices of Lacombe Hospital management, on Friday evening, September 26th. The Imperial Orchestra will furnish the music. Lunch will be served at a buffet. Admission has been placed at \$1.00 each, ladies and gentlemen. Do nations towards the refreshments will be thankfully received.

At Olds last week some of the same cut-throat gang that furnished so much "innocent" amusement here on the exhibition grounds during the fair, robbed a man of \$1,800, most of which was later recovered by the police. A fool for

being in Olds while this aggregation was there? and another one for having money? Certainly he was. But the laws against crime are intended to protect the foolish and the inexperienced as well as the wise from the onslaughts of the vicious.

BIRTH

Abel - At Lacombe, on Friday, September 11, to Mr. and Mrs. James Abel, a son.

Farmers of Lacombe District - Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Stables. Open Saturday afternoons same as other days.

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Local News Items

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Postmaster Burris left on Thursday for a six weeks' visit to his old home in Nova Scotia.

N. E. Caruthers will lecture on Germany, at the Methodist church on Monday evening September 21, at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

The Lacombe Hospital Ball will take place in Comet Theatre on Friday evening, Sept. 25. Every one invited. Tickets \$1.00 each, ladies and gentlemen.

On Thursday H. M. Trimble shipped a car of horses from here destined for war service.

Money is scarce—save some of yours by buying your groceries from Nicholson & Switzer.

Farmers of Lacombe District - Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery.

Heavy rains this week have delayed harvesting operations, but will no doubt be beneficial in putting the soil in better condition for fall plowing. We have been very fortunate in escaping the snow which has visited other parts of the west.